THE RAID OF THE UTES.

Captain Payne and his Command Succored.

A General Fright in Western Colorado—Calls for Arms from Various Quarters—United States and State Officers Active-Arms and Ammunition Being Rapidly Sent Forward-Courier Expected.

An Official Report from Captain Price. The following telegram, corroborative of the press dispatch, and furnishing additional statements of interest, was received last even-

To General R. D. Townsend, Adjudant-General, Wash

ington:
Lieutemant Price, from Fortification Creek, writes,
October 3, that Payne has been able to hold the indians in check; that he has been joined by Dodge's
company of the Ninth Cavalry, and that Merritt
must have reached him next day, 4th instant.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutemant-General.

of Thursday, October 2, and General Townsend Infers from the concluding statement of the foregoing tolegram that Colonel Merritt passed Lioutenant Price's position at Fortification Creek on his way southward some time during last Friday, on the evening of which the letter appears to have been written.

Fortification Creek is considerably more than half way on the march of 180 miles from Rawlius to the scene of the Milk River engagement, and the relieving column doubtless effected a junction with Captain Payne's force Saturday morning.

News of the actual occurrence of that event may be received to-day, though it is doubtful

may be received to-day, though it is doubtful whether fresh horses would be obtained immediately upon Colonel Merritt's arrival at Milk River for a return to Rawlins so speedily. [By Associated Press.]

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 7.—A letter received this morning from Lieutenant Price, at Forti-fication Creek, bearing date of the 3rd instant,

I have seen no Indians in this vicinity. With my twenty-nine men I can stand off 300 Indians. A company of the Ninth Cavalry fifty strong reached Payne yesterday morning, the 21 Instant.

From the above, which is entirely reliable there is probably no doubt but what Payne's

there is proceed to the command still exists.

The news creates a great deal of rejoicing here. The letter was written by Lieutenant Price to his wife, and the above is all the war

Price to his wife, and the above is all the war news it contained.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Donver, Col., says:

It is a curious fact that though the Indian scare prevails throughout the State, no casualties have been reported since the Thornburgh fight. Governor Pitkin, appealing to General Pope for ald, says he recele \$5,000 rounds of ammunition; that dispatches from Leadville say the Indians are driving the miners from cames within thirty miles of there, and that he had ordered picked riflement sent to defend the settlers, and would hold the military at Leadville until it is apparent what the Indians intend to do. The Governor says there are no Government troops at Denver, and that he receives appeals for arms and troops which he can not supply. General Pope telegraphs that he will cover the country with troops within twenty-four hours. Nobody knows at present what the lindians are doing. It is believed, however, that the worst is over.

The Situation in Colorado.

The Situation in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Oct. 7 .- The following dis patches, received and sent by the Governor, best show the Indian situation in the South

So far there has been no authentic report an actual outbreak or depredations:

Four Leavissworth, Kan., Oct. 7.

Governor F. W. Pillin, Denier:
The Socretary of War is here, and the arms and ammunition you risk for will be sent at once from Rock Island. As soon as he leaves here to morrow I will go to Denver and see you.

Brevet Malor-General Communiting Konamo, Cot., October 6.

Gavernor Pitkin; Indians within eighteen miles of Kokamo; har Indians within eighteen miles of Kokamo; have plenty of men, but no arms; can you send 12 stand of arms and annuntition immediately? The mayor of the town will be responsible for them Please indicate how the arms will be sent. An awer immediately. (Signed.) John W. Jones, Acting Mayor, Carbonathville, Col., October 6,

CARRONATIVILLE, Col., October 6.

His Excellency Governor Pitcher.
Our citizens are organizing to repel an attack from the Indians, but are without arms and ammunition. Respectfully request 103 stand of arms with ammunition, and will be responsible to the State for all arms furnished.
(Signed) CHARLES D. MODER, L. R. HARRISON D. J. CHARWICK, JOHN W. JENKINS and S. R. CREME

Arms for the Colorado Militia.
CHEYENNE, Wy., Oct. 7.—The ordnance officer, Captain Davis, to day received an order to issue to Governor Pilkin, of Colorado, 1,000 stand of arms and 50,000 rounds of amount No courier has reached Rawlins yet. It is

believed one must surely come in to-night. ARMY REUNIONS.

Societies of the Tennessee and of the Car

berland. The Thirteenth Annual Rennion of the

Army of the Tennessee will be held in Chicago on the 12th and 13th of November, proximo, preparations for which have already been made, as evidenced by the subjetued circular invitation. The Eleventh Annual Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held Washington, preparations for which are now in progress, a meeting for that pur-pose having been called for next Thursday night. The call for the Reunion of the first-mentioned society reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TRANSPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1879.

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1879.

To Members of the Society Army of the Transcese:
The Thirteenth Annual Remnon of the Society of the Army of the Tonnessee will be held at Chicago III., on Wednesday and Thursday, November 1, and 12, 1879. Our first commanser, General U. Strait, will be with us. The annual address will be delivered by General W. Q. Greshum. All arrangements for the meeting will be under the charge and direction of the following local executive committee: General John A. Logan, Chairmau; Captain John T. McAuley, Secretary.

Finance—General John Mason Leomis, Chairman. man, Invitation—General William E. Strong, Chair

nn.
Recoption—General A. J., Chetlain, Chairman,
Rusic—Colonel William L. Barnum, Chairman,
Banquet—Lieutenant R. S. Tuthill, Chairman,
Balla—General J. S. Reysolds, Chairman,
Decoration—Captain Martin Beem, Chairman,
Printing—Major J. A. Filch, Chairman,
Entortainments—Lieutenant G. L. Paddeck, Chair-

Marshals-Captain John C. Nosly, Chairman, Transportation—General J. Stockton, Chalims who will give due and timely notice of the deta of their arrangements.

cir arrangements.

icers who have at any time, served in the Army
contribute of the Tennessee are by our constior entitled to membership, and are especially thiton entitled to alternal, requested to attend.

Members of kindred sociales are cordially invited to participate, W. T. SHERMAN, President, L. M. DANYOM, Recording Secretary, A. HICKENTGORER, Corresponding Secretary, Cin-

On the occasion of the Reunion of the Army

of the Camberland the equestrian statue of the late Major-General Thomas, to be erreter at the Fairteenth-streat circle, will be un-veiled. The following call in relation to this matter fully explains lowlf:

Washing row, D. C., Octaber 7, 1879. A meeting of the ex-officers and soldlers of the Society of the Army of the Comberland resident in this city will be held in the par-

lors of the Aritington Hotel on Tunnslay even ing, the file inst, at 8 e'clock, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the Eleventh

Rennieu of the Society, to be held in this city on the 19th and 29th of November. These not members of the Society feeling an interest in its history, and wishing success to the coming Rennion, are most cardially invited. A prominent feature of the Rennion will be the ceremonics attending the naveiling of the Thomas statue. It is expected that General Grant will be present. A. McD. McCook,

Brovet Major-General, U. S. A.
For the Local Executive Committee.

Two Republican Votes for Ohlo. The President will not return until the middle or the month, it being his intention to east a vote for the Republican ticket in Ohio

next Tuesday.

Secretary Sherman left Washington last Secretary Sherman left Washington last evening for Obio, to remain until after the

Schurz Versus Tibbles. The attention of Secretary Schurz was yesterday called to a recently-published letter of Mr. T. H. Tibbles, the organizer of the Eastern agitation in regard to the Poucas. In that letter Mr. Tibbles, writing from the Santee sgency, and upon the alleged authority of "an accredited Indian runner," gives currency to a story that Spotted Tail had accused the Secretary (in a speech made to him) of having murdered a great many Indians—namely, those that were sout to the Indian Territory, &c.

Mr. Schurz, pronquency the whole story a

The stelen \$500 bond which was offered for sale by John Cotton at the office of Thomas & Shoemaker, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, reached the Treasury D-partment to-day in charge of detectives and officers of the Manhattan Bank. After a brief examination by First Comptroller Porter it was found that the number of the bond had been partially crased and otherwise aftered. It was then referred to the chief engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who almost instantly discovered the original number, notwithstanding the several alterations which had been made in order to dispose of it without creating sussicion. There is no doubt whatever now that the bond is one of those stolen from the Manlastan Rauk.

nattan Bank.

tember, 1879, 21,924 passengers, 15,852 of whom were immigrants. Daring the corresponding will stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Although there was little fodder last year, which of 1878 the total number of passengers. period of 1878 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 16,678, of whom 8,955 were immigrants.

Of the total arrivals at the port during the

	Immigrants. Citizens returning	1679. 115,404 331,141 6,111	1875 77.0 31.0 5,4
t	Total	-	114,1

the Territories, mainly with a view to fur-nishing reliable information for the guidance of intending emigrants.

of intending emigrants.
Governor Wallace estimates the present population of the Territory at 125,090, although he says that many well-informed persons put it at 150,000, including 9,000 Puoblo town Indians and 14,000 wild Indians. A large immigration is following the construcin New Origans and by oach pay in Congress, and seven hundred persons registered here to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe callary and is the vertiable ram's horn of Seripture."

A delegate interrupted Mr. Stearos, but amid great momentary excitement, he was put the benefit of public schools, but nothing is being done to develop them. Education is chiefly in the Spanish language. The Territory is lamentably wanting in benevolent institutions, being without an asylum of any souls that dreamed of Heaven. There is no souls that dreamed of Heaven. There is no thing the control of the contro eind, although the Sisters of Charity have a itory; hard-labor convicts are sent to the Ne-preska State prison. The consequence is, in loo many instances prisoners are sent to county jails, of which there is not one strong rough to hold an expert jail-breaker. A penitentiary was begun some years ago, and the Governor recommends that it be finished.

Movements of General Grant. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- General Grant and

party arrived this morning by special train from Merced. They arrived at Mcreed last ovening as route from Yosemite. A reception was tendered him by the citizens and an address of welcome presented, followed by a ball. A light but general rain prevailed broughout the State to-day. In the mountains t is snowing.
San Francisco, Oct. 7.—This afterne

General Grant went out for a drive, visiting, among other places, the sub-treasury and cus-tom house. At 3 o'clock he left the city with tom house. At 3 o'clock he left the city with Senator Sharon, whose guest he will be at Belmont during the next two days. To-morrow evening Senator Sharon will give a reception in homor of the General, for which over 1,500 invitations have been issued. The General's party will return to this city Thursday. General Grant, Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Mr. Dont and daughter, General Miller, wife and daughter, Senator Sharon and daughter, Miss Jennie Flood and brother, Mrs. General McDowell and daughter, ex-Governor Low, Sensior Jones and a few others will sail for Portland at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon on the steamship St. Paul, which General Miller bas placed at General Grant's disposal. The St. Paul has been relitted for the convenience of the distinguished guest and his friends.

A TAMMANY ADDRESS.

Tilden and His Aspirations Denounced. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.-The State committee of the Tammany Hall branch of the Democratic party has issued an address denouncing Samuel J. Tilden and his aspirations to the Presidency.

Benefits of Competition.

TORONTO, Oct. 7 .- The Montreal Telegraph Company advertise in all the morning papers that it has reduced the rates between its offices in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Branswick, &c., to twenty couts for ten words. The Dominion Company does the same.

The Wise Balloon. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Louis Paker, an engineer on the Lake Shore & Mishigan Southern Like hast thing an housest Democratic late the last thing an house suggested that he was administered that the last thing an house suggested that he was administered limited. An antidate was administered limited in the plant died from the stretch of the received him, but the occurrence has spiced the chances are real a large balloon directly everymab delicing to see stand. It is said that the whoters of those excitons are with the following score: liascalant he lineleged to be less than a mile away, driving rapidly along in a northerstory direct to toward Lake Mishigan, which is only and lake word lake the party. He was no replicted to the party. He was no replicted the stand. It is said that the whoters of those excitons are two severe to him; that it their control of the party is a mile from the station, John Bulla, his froman, states he also saw the balloon, and with Paker waithed It out of algit. It was on doubtedly the Wise balloon.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Louis Faber, an enging the last thing an house administered while releved thin, but the occurrence has spicious and surface of the reculant who charters of the stream of the last thing and scrible himself—make headed by Profesor John Headed by Prof

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

Convention of the Regulars in Faneull Hall.

The Old Guard of the Democracy Assembled -John Oniney Adams Nominated for

He wanted to know the reason for it. Judge Abbott said when the electors were chosen by the districts lit was right to elect delegates by districts. But the law was changed to elect electors by districts. But the law was changed to elect electors by districts. But the law was changed to elect electors by States, and there was no reason why they should not be nominated by the convention. Boston Oct. 7.—The State Convention astisfactory to the whole State, but if left to the districts they would have eleven electors at least night, &c., &c.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention. Boston Oct. 7.—The State Convention of the State. They could select mensuisfactory to the whole State, but if left to the districts they would have eleven electors at least night, &c., &c.

Several gentlemen tried to address the Chair, and Mr. Gargan was recognized and made great confusion. He asked if this was a Domocratic onvention, and was he to be allowed to speak. He considered the projected plan undemocratic. They simply may they could not trust the people. He had not voted for General Butler, but proposed to vote for this ticket, and was not to be bull-dezed.

Reuben Mesting at Lincoln Hall Last Night, &c., &c.

Professor Langston and the Exedus.

The exodus meeting at Lincoln Hall last night was largely attended, the seating carried confusion. He asked if this was a Domocratic overention and was he to be allowed to speak. He considered the project to the policeman stationed at the entrance. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, said the question was submitted to the Central Committee six weeks ago and alopted without a dissenting to leading white and colored citizens. On the platform were scated How. Clapp, How. S. J. Bowen, Marshal Douglass, Rev. J. E. Rankin, Professor Stormm, Judge Carrier, William E. Matthews, Jerome J. Johnstein and the party had met in Faneuil Hall; to the Central Committee six weeks ago and alopted without a dissenting the desting the desting the desting the convention of the State, and there was no reason when the co Captain Dodge's company is composed of the colored troops belonging to Colonel Hatch's regiment, who were scouting in the same general region at the time of the battle, and who it was feared had been intercepted by the bostile Indians before news of the disaster could have received with the control of Charles Levi Woodbury, Leverest Salton-table least shadow of truth, and so absurd to an inventor that it can scarcely be attributed from Rawlins for the relief of Captain Payne's beleaguered command on the morning of Thursday, October 2, and General Townsend infers from the concluding statement of the Indian runner."

Bother proposed to make itself felt throughout the State and Nation. On motion of Charles Levi Woodbury, Leverest Salton-table least shadow of truth, and so absurd on inventor that it can scarcely be attributed and inventor that the party had met in Fancuil Hall; proposed to make itself felt throughout the State and Nation. On motion of was loudly applauded several times during his remarks. The galleries were opened to the sublic and were soon filled. Committees were then announced on pergrapent organization, on resolutions to nominate the balance of the State ticket, to nominate the State Central com-

> Judge Abbott, of Boston, addressed the Chair, and was greeted with wiid outhusiasm. He thanked them for his reception, being conrised that his course had not with their approval. After the speech of the chairman nothing was to be said. "We are here to represent the old-time Democracy, who were ready to assemble and declare their convictions, and not stand with bated breath in the resence of some of the leaders of the Opposi-Immigration Statistics.
>
> The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information, derived from official returns, in regard to immigration into the port of New York; There arrived at the port of New York, during the month of September 1879, 21,924 passengers, 15,852 of whom there will be enough this year to satisfy any one. We want a candidate known to and trusted by the Democrats of the State and Nation, and, therefore, I move that John Quincy Adams be nominated Governor." Lond applause greeted the mention of Mr. Adams' name, and he was nominated by acclusive without a discarring varie. Adams' name, and he was nominated by acclamation without a diseasting voice. At the call of the chair three cheers were given for Mr. Adams with loud calls for that gentleman.
>
> The Chair—"I don't think he is in the hall."
>
> A vales. "He ought to be."
>
> A vales. "He ought to be."

A voice—"He ought to be."
Judge Abbott—"If you don't hear from him
ou will before election."

You will before election. On motion, Messrs. Stearns, of Chicopee, and Gill, of Worcester, were appointed a committee to walt upon Mr. Adams and introduce him to the convention. A committee was about to be appointed to complete the rest of the State

sponded to the calls for a speech. He said the Democracy of Massachusatts have nothing to do with General Butler. [Applause.] "He blows the bugle of his owd virtues, summons his followers with gold earned by his hard labor in New Orleans and by back pay in Congress,

dream of Heaven there. [Laughter.] We all know Ben Butler. [Laughter.] His thorn never bore a fig. The great danger does not lie in Ben Butler, but in the determined purpose of the Republican party to persuade itself. There never was a more dangerous dectrine broaches than that Federal power can interfere with a State election. Once admit that power and freedom is gone. I object to this convention being made the tail of a Republican kite. We must stand here remembering that the power which can put soldiers at the ballot-box can vote as big an army as it pleases. Would the priests run the car of Juggernaut if it was going to run over themselves? Their duty was not to run crosseyed, but straight abead, dipping their colors to neither one pole nor the other."

Hon, Edward Avery, of Braintree, was called State has had not merely numerical power, but a noral power folt throughout the country. He was determined to stand by the Democratic party till death or dissolution compels him to go elsewhere. [Applause,] He asked the delegates to speak and act and vote for the candidate they nominated, and the principles they advocats. The man is a double coward who will, on the eve of a National election, nominate one candidate and vote for another. A committee was appointed to receive and count votes for four delegates at large to the

Democratic party. His first voice and vote in polities was for J. Q. Adams. The party is not as large as in 1865, but there is a good deal of mad and a good chance to grow. When the Democratic party of Massachusetts gets ready to come together the men who stand in the way will be crushed. [Applause.] The es-trangement is not permanent. They want as large a party as energy and patriotism can make it. Next year they will come together. He regarded any man who voted for any other than the regular Democratic candidate as a traitor. No other ticket than the Faucuil Hall ticket is worthy the vote of a Democrat.

[Loud applause.]
A ballot was taken for delegates to the Na-

the great fraud many who argo his nomina-tion now for mischievous reasons did not en-courage him them.

The committee on credentials reported 297 towns and cities represented by 1,014 dole.

A Review of Some of the Objections

A motion was made to elect district delega-

tions to the National Convention.

Mr. Gargan, of Hoston, opposed the motion,
He wanted to know the reason for it. Judge

After some confusion he was allowed to pro-ceed, and denounced the action of the conven-tion. The motion to reconsider was laid on e table. A recess was taken for ten minutes allow the delegations to make up nomina-ons for district delegates to the National Concotion and members of the State Central

committee from senatorial districts.

On a ballot for delegates at large to the National Convention 646 votes were cast, and Judge Abbott, of Boston; P. A. Collins, of Boston; George W. Gill, of Worcester, and Reuben Noble, of Westfield, were elected. It was voted that William Charles.

ocratic platform of 1876, and denounce gen-erally the Republican administration of the State. It also declares gold and silver the only Constitutional legal tender. They were adopted unanimously.

Colonel Walker submitted the following as

a report of the committee to nominate the rest of the State ticket: For Lieutenant-Govornor W. P. Plunkett,

Olney, of Boston.

A member of the committee submitted a minority report recommending Henry C.

Ewing, of Holyoke, in place of General Donoinc. for Secretary of State, The majority report, however, was adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered to Professor Saltanstall, and with three choers the convention ad-

Louisiana Democratic Convention. Developments in New Mexico.

The Secretary of the Interior received from Governor Lew Wallace an elaborate report upon the condition, resources, products, &c., of New Mexico, the report being one of these which are now called for annually from all the Territories, mainly with a view to furnishing reliable information for the guidance of intending emigrants.

Laudsiana Democratic Convention.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 7.—The Demo-trace itself from the dependence connected with such condition. In justification of the convention. The committee was then appointed. Judge Abbott reported that Mr. Adams was out of town, but assured the convention proportion as the report of the committee on credentials was adopted. Felix Pache, of St. James, was valed for annually from all the Territories, mainly with a view to furnishing reliable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. the first ballot, receiving 276 votes, and General Fred N. Ogden 174. The convention adservility is removed, and that of self-assertion,

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Thirty-eight thousand and seven hundred persons registered here to day. Considering the number of election dis-

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 7.-The majority to neighborhood of 200,000. The Republians have carried a majority of towns in the lections for town officers.

PEDESTRIANA.

The O'Leary Belt Walking-Ma'ch. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- At midnight Boyle,

Behrman, Costello and McLean had finally retired. Five thousand spectators were in the Garden to-night. Murphy ran most of his 200th mile and retired for a rest. Ho is in good condition. At 10 p. m. he was only 11 good condition. At 10 p. m. he was only 11 miles behind Rowell's record in the recent

out and addressed the convention. He said 116; Briordy, 171; Brondgeest, 165; Curran, 185; Dickinson, 150; Elson, 160; Faber, 192; State has had not merely numerical power, but Fox, 162; Howard, 180; Kemmerer, 164; Me-

P. A. Collins was called out and greeted with three cheers. He said this did not look very much like a convention of political orphaus. He had been getting gray in the service of the Democratic party. His first voice and vote in politics was for J. Q. Adams. The party is not as large as in 1866, but the ever, had paid the money over to Mrs. Weaton's agent on her authorization, and after the
receipt of the order from the court. To-day
Mr. Atkinson's counsel made a preliminary
objection that the court had no jurisdiction to
proceeding to punish Atkinson, as the question of title to the money could not be tried
in that way. Judge Beach so held, and gave
counsel until to-morrow morning to hand in
their briefs.

A San Francisco Tramp Poisoned. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- At the walking match this afternoon considerable excitement was occasioned by Chonoweth falling san soless was occasioned by Chonoweth falling san seless an unconstitutional proceeding on the part of the dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he Charles P. Thompson, cf Gloucester, to address the convention.

Mr. Thompson took the platform amid wild trouble was doubtless caused by excessive in the proceeding on the part of the dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he poisoned to prevent him from making 150 do not surrender the right to demand proceeding on the part of the dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he poisoned to prevent him from making 150 do not surrender the right to demand proceeding on the part of the dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he dominant classes, and thus weakons, if he dominant classes, and thus weakons if he dominant classes, and thus w cheers. He said it had been suggested that he use of a lotten on his feet, and the skin being that sold out. He had never looked for a customer—had nothing to sell but his bonor, and got into his blood, producing effects similar to

A Review of Some of the Objections to the Exodus.

Minister Langston's Address - He Tells Where the Negro Should Go, and Pic-

weeks ago and adopted without a discenting vote. Last night it was again submitted to them and there was not a single nay. Unless they do it they will have eleven Butler men. It is the only way to unite the Democracy of the State. Here were much connected, but the motion was put and declared carried, but the vote was doubted. ote was doubted.

Mr. Stover, of Newton, said the question was Mr. Stover, of Newton, said the question was whether they would send four delegates at large and send eleven others to dispute their admission, or send a solid delegation of four teen. The house was divided and only a few voted in the negative. The result was received with applause, and hisses greeted the negative. Mr. Campbell, of West Roxbury, moved a reconsideration, Some one here accused him of being a Butler man, and was called a liar. After some confusion be was allowed to pre-Europe than were ever accorded a sovereign, and who is now disturbing the Democracy on his native soil. This allusion to the great captain was received with enthusiasm, and the building fairly shook with applause. After it subsided, the speaker, following up the history of the colored race since the war, claimed that they were now compelled to leave their homes in the South to vindicate them selves as freedmen. He then introduced the orator of the evening, the Hon. J. M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti,

MR. LANGSTON'S ADDRESS. Mr. Langston, in introducing his address, are. Langeton, in introducing his address, referred to emancipation as a war measure, accomplished speedily and without consideration as to what would become of the emancipated race. He referred to the condition of public sentiment before slavery was abolished, and the establishment of the Republican matter. party. The real condition of the ex-slave, he said, ought to be considered in its several relations of protection, industry and politics. Practically, his case is a difficult and trying one. After seventeen years of emancipation, now understanding what his real position is and comprehending somewhat his wants, the freedman seeks to relieve himself by escaping thence. His exclusis a movement which is a declaration of a purpose of the freedman to assert and maintain that independence in his own behalf, without which no individual and a record can rise to the level of disputied and no people can rise to the level of dignified and honorable manhood. If justified upon no other ground, this movement is justified thoroughly by the fact that it is an effort to relieve the present condition of atter dependency on the part of the freedman upon the old slaveholding

The history of the emancipated classes of the world, whether they have been serfs or slaves, sustains the position that in cases in which emancipation has occurred, and the emancipated class has been left under the control of the former master class in the midst of the old associations of its slavery upon the plantations or estates where it was wont to labor, such class, thus situated and thus controlled, does not and cannot rise until it has by some means servility is removed, and that of self-assertion, self-reliance and individual independence is cultivated, and progress is made in the accumulation by the emancipated laborer of the valuable fruits of industry—sometimes even

wenith. WHERE SHALL THE NEGRO GO? After demonstrating the advantages which must result not only to the freedom, but to all classes in the South by the overthrow of the old plantogracy and the reconstruction of industrial systems in the South through the exodus, as well as other benefits accruing to the parties concerned, directly and indirectly, against the constitutional amendments is in Mr. Laugston addressed himself briefly and directly to the question, "Where shall the negro go?" saying: "It certainly would not be wise for the freedman in large numbers to settle in any one State of the country, but even in thousands he would be received and welcomed to kind, hospitable homes, where labor, educational advantages and the opportunity to rise as a man, a citizen, a and in not a few instances an office-

might be furnished him in the various States of the North and West." onfections to the exodus. But there are objections to his emigration.

First, it is claimed that the negro should re-main in the South and demand of the Govern-ment protection from the wrongs which are perpetrated against him, it being asserted that for him to emigrate at this time therefrom is to surrender the fundamental principle of protection which is guaranteed him, as well as every other citizen of the Republic, by the Constitution of the United States. Here it must be remembered that in emigrating from the South to the North the freedman is simply moving from one section of our common country to another; doing so in the exercise Sir John Astley's agent and referee in the late international walking-match, was before Judge Beach to-day in the Common Pleas court, on an order to show cause why he should not be panished for contempt in not obeying the order of the court restraining him from paying Weston's share of the gate money, ing Weston's share of the gate money, which it is impossible—certainly impracticable—to reach and eradicate by any legislative enactment had by the General Government of by any legal flat-which, in fact, can only be aftered and improved by educational and moral appliances brought to bear upon the masses of the people of the South for an indefi-nite period. Then this objection is urged in disregard both of the considerations just now suggested in reply thereto, and in disregard of the fact that the freedman emigrating to the North or West puts himself in a far better condition than he is in the South in every sense ; while he makes bimself usoful upon a larger and better scale to the country generally. But it may be claimed, and doubtless is, that if the freedman leaves the South under the oppressions that are heaped upon him, he yields to an unconstitutional proceeding on the part of the dominant classes, and thus weakens, if he lo not surrender the right to demand protection generally. In answer to this view it might be said, and justly, that the freedman has a right to protection, and it ought to be given him at onea, if possible, but it can hardly be required of the freedman who desires to heave the South to ramain in his present continuous describes himself—make himself a carrye in the manner indicated.

As all it is claimed that the freedman can.

show, could they be secured, that the colores man, as he goes North into the colder regions adapts himself with ease to the climate. While it is true that in no part of our country does the colored man show more robust health, finer physical development and endurance, and consequent longevity, than in the western and northern portions of our country. In fact, so much is this the case that latterly it has become a thing of general observation and remark. It is where the systems of the control of the c motic and malarial disorders prevail that the begro sickens and diso, and this is abundantly shown in the forful death rate that is given shown in the fourful death rate that is given by sanitarians, as connected with the warm and tropical regions of our own and other countries. In the third place, it is objected that if there is any considerable emigration from the South, the freedmen who are left be-bind will be lorgotten—their case ignored. But if the views here presented be correct, if emigra-tion will work the results which are claimed, then this objection is fally and completely

then this objection is fully and completely met. The old plantocracy is abolished; the slave system is outlirely overthrown and the industrial systems of the South reconstructed; all oppressions and abuses are removed. Pro-tection and fair wages, with the prospect of general agricultural improvement and the enjoyment of all civil and political rights, are guarunteed, and thus the vexatious Sugarunteed, are supported in the vexatious Sugarunteed, and thus the vexatious Sugarunteed, are sugarunteed, and thus the vexatious Sugarunteed Sugarunteed, are sugarunteed, and thus the vexatious Sugarunteed Sugar comistances of property, wealth and intellectual, moral and religious culture which distinguish desirable, wise human existence. Is it wise for the poor, starving, oppressed frishman to quit the country of his nativity to seek a new home in our goodly land, where opportunities of culture, the accumulation of wealth, advancement and success await his endeavors? From whom comes the negative response? Then let no man either despise

or oppose the exodus of the freedman who now, realizing his real condition, emi-grates from the old plantation and negro quartor, from the scenes of his former ensiave-ment, from the hateful and oppressive control of a stupid and tyrannical landed aristocracy, from poverty, from ignorance, from degrada-tion, to a home among those who value free-dom, free institutions, educational and mate-rial, moral and Christian worth, individual effort and achievement—to a home among those who, loyal to God and man, never fail to give semanthy, ancor and hospitable welto give sympathy, succor and hospitable welcome to the needy son of Ireland, or the yet articles in the Republique Francaise, was also more needy son of Missisippi; who comes seeking not only liberty, but the opportunity to labor, to live and achieve in their midst. Mr. Langston, pointed the freedman to the lesson taught in our own National experience.

SAN Francisco, Oct. 7—Advices from the lesson taught in our own National exper ionce, referred to the thriving and prosperous colored colonies in Michigan, Ohio and other Northern and Western States, and closed with a reverent allusion to the lesson contained in the words:
"I have surely seen the affliction of my

people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters, for I know their sorrows, and I am come down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land into a good land and large, a land flowing with milk and honey."

WRECK IN MOBILE BAY. A Desperate Assault Upon the Filot. Months, Oct. 7.—The Spanish brig Delegente, cand from Havana to this port in ballast, was totally wrecked to-day while coming over the lower bar of Saud Island in charge of a pilot. The captain and a sailor were drowned. Nine of the crew succeeded in saving their lives by swimming over to Saud Island, and are now detained at quarantine. The Spanish consulting their lives by the control of the crew succeeded in saving their lives by swimming over to Saud Island, and are now detained at quarantine. The Spanish consulting the control of the co sems to have been the result of an attempt to seems to have been the result of an attempt to
"go about" with a strong head wind. The
pilot, Ned Dorgan, asked the captain if his
ship worked easy, and receiving an affirmative
reply, ordered the necessary management. foremost. When the captain saw the loss of the vessel was inevitable, he drew a revolver and fired three shots at Mr. Dorgan, who immediately Jumped overboard, followed by the irate captain. A sallor also threw himself into the bay to assist his superior officer, but both wore drowned. Dorgan swam ashore safely. The vessel is a total loss and has gone to

LABOR MATTERS.

Louisville and Cincinnati Strikers. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—The stove moulder at the various foundries yesterday made a demand for an advance of 15 per cent, and, exsoolly and are quietly awaiting developments. The strike new going on in Cheinnati will probably determine the result in most instances here. At the Lithgow Manufacturing Company's foundry about 100 men are on a strike. Chicago Cigar-Makers' Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Some 1,200 cigar-makers struck to-day for an advance of \$2 per thousand, and after consultation with employers Statement of a Condemned Mollie Maguire. the figures of the workmen were adopted and work was resumed.

and twenty-five, after a temporary absence, have returned to their fields.

A Whitewashed Home-Buler. ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 7.—The Senate to-day ached a vote on the article of impea chimes against State Treasurer Rentroe at 11:39 a. c In the three first, which were the main art on the fourth and three still more favorable votes on the fifth and sixth; he getting over a majority for not guilty, was negatived on every charge and dismissed from the court, to the great satisfaction of his friends.

Canadan Bank Officers Indicted. MONTERAL, Oct. 7.—True bills were re-turned to-day by the grand jury against Sir Francis Hincks, R. J. Rockie, John Grant, John Kankin, Hugh McKay and W. W. Oglivie, directors, and J. B. Rennie, late manager of the Consolidated Bank, for making false state-ments of the bank's affairs. The judge declined for the present to order their arrest. The case is expected to come up to-morrow.

Supposed Accidental Poisoning,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Indications of Apprehended Trouble in Burmah.

The British Residency at Mandalay Abandoned-British Merchants Following the Embassy-Cavalry to be Sent to Ireland-The German Elections-French Cabinet Council, &c., &c.

British Retirement From Maudalay.

MANDALAY, Oct. 6 .- The British resident, with his clerks and the Madras Guards, walked this morning from the residency through the main street to a steamer unmolested. The people appeared much surprised. At the same time notice was given to the British subjects of the intended embarkation, some of whom went on board the steamer. All is quiet. The Burmese officials appear unconsecred. The

Precautions Against Trouble in Ireland. Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The Dully Post says: We heard with some concern that the cavalry now stationed at Liverpool are under ordors to be ready to proceed to Ireland at any conigrates only as he seeks to improve his condition; to relieve himself and family of want; to escape oppressions and abuses. To gain such position as that, while he enjoys his freedom and rights, it is possible for him to cultivate, as to himself and his children, those circumstances of property wealth and intelligence of the property wealth and intelligence. in Ireland, and it is not at all improbable that this question, as well as the present critical osition of foreign affairs, may have had something to do with the summoning of yesterday's

Elections in Germany.

Elections in Germany.

Benlin, Oct. 7.—The returns so far received show that of 403 members of the Prussian Diet known to have been elected te-day by the direct electors 154 are Conservatives, 92 Ultramontanes, 101 Liberals, 34 Progressists, 19 Poles, 4 Particularists and 1 Democrat. Among the best known men returned are Ven Kamencke, Bitter, Ulenburg, Falk, Hobrecht and Friedenthal. and Friedenthal.

The French Cabinet.

The French Cabinet.

Pants, Oct. 7.—The Temps publishes the following: "At the cabinet council to-day a unanimous determination was expressed to uphold M. Ferry's educational bill in the senate. The question of granting a plenary am-nesty, which has been reopened by some articles in the Republique Française, was also

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- Advices from Hong Kong say there is a report among the Chinese that some great catastrophe has hap-pened within the walls of the Imperial Palace at Pokin. Some say the Emperor, and others one of the Empresses, is dead. By a great fire in the French concession of

hanghai 991 houses were burned. No lives A CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Desperate Encounter with Bank Robbers. WINCHENDON, Mass., Oct. 7.-The First National and Savings Bank here was entered by burglars this morning. A young man by burghars this morning. A young man mamed Albert Perry, who sleeps in a room opening out of the banking room, was awakened about 2 o'clock this morning by hearing two men in the bank. They immediately rushed into his room and he fired at them. One of the robbers returned the fire, wounding Perry in the arm. The men grappled him and took his pistol from him, remarking that they would "fix him," but in the struggle Perry managed to get away from them, and rushing of his assailants as a large man. No trace of the thicker has been discovered as yet.

The Philadelphia Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Robert A. Parrish, ir., the lawyer in whose deak an infernal machine was exploded yesterday, surrendered himself to the police authorities this morning. He acknowledged that be placed a deally contrivance there himself to check perty thefts which have occurred recently. He was taken before a magistrate and held without ball, on charge of felony, for a further hearing this afternoon. At the hearing this afternoon, the bhysician attending the lad rejored by the exphysician and in the hard piece by a doing fairly, but his life was still in danger. Parrish was then committed without bail for a further hearing on Friday next. The statement in yestorday's dispatch that the boy's hand was imputated was erroneous. The declor stated odiny, however, that it may yet be necessary to amputate the hand.

SUNDORY, PA., Oct. 7.—Peter McManus, one of the Mollie Magnires to be hanged on Thurs-Foreign Missionary Work.

Synacuse, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions began its severaticth annual meeting this after annual meeting this after annual meeting this after annual meeting the arter annual foreign missions began its severaticth annual meeting this after annual meeting this after annual meeting this after annual meeting this after annual meeting the principal witnesses for the Cammonwealth, at his trial for the murder and thouse were present at the number, and that Romals struck the fatal blow with a humber. Rheads is a man of had reputation. He was tried sense per annual of his common that the murder of a Miss Chamberling but was sequitted on a second trial. Canning his west of them oddened, have been sent out, and twenty-five, after a temporary absence, have returned to their fields. ning.

An Affecting Scene During a Trial.

New Haven Oct. 7.—The trial of Rev. Herbert H. Hayden for the marder of Mary Stanmard at Matison, in this State, or Soptem-ber 3, 1878, was began to day in the Supreme court in this city, before Chief-Justice Packard an effectionate greeting between them. There was a great crowd of spectators seeking admission to the proceedings. The court was occupied this afternoon in empaneling a jury, it is expected that this task will occupy the

A Barkcoper Patally Shot, 18 ALMON FALLS, N. H., Oct. 7,—James Riker, formerly a bartender in the saloon of George L. N. Wentworth, was shot last night by I. N. Wentworth, was shot last night by Wentworth, the ball entering near the heart. Riker is in a precarious condition. Wentworth is under arrest. The men quarreled over an

account of wages. Mrs. Riddle's Body Exhumed.

Nonwich, Conn., Oct. 7.—The body of Mes. William B. Riddle was exhumed to-day and s jest merten examination held. A chumical analysis will be made by Professor Johnson, of Yale College, hiddle was solven unity arranged, pleaded not guilty and was committed without bail.